

PREAMBLE—

The present sanction for permitting deductions from salary and establishments bills on account of the premia of the policies of the Life Insurance Corporation of India held by the employees of the Mysore State will expire on 31st August 1959. The question of continuing the present arrangement beyond that date was discussed at a meeting by the Finance Minister with the representative of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the representative of the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department and that of the Bank of Mysore. It was decided that the existing procedure should be continued further.

ORDER No. FD 14 ACP 58, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST AUGUST 1959.
(SHRAVANA 30, SAKA ERA 1881).

Government direct that the present arrangement be continued till the end of March 1960. Separate instructions are being issued to the Treasury Officers and Heads of Departments pointing out the common irregularities that are being committed and steps to be taken to avoid such irregularities in future.

2. As already laid down in Government Order No. FD 14 ACP 58, dated 8th April 1959, cash payment of insurance premia in the Treasuries should be accepted only in respect of old Mysore Government Insurance Department policies (and not in respect of other policies of the Life Insurance Corporation of India).

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

N. S. BHARATH,

*Deputy Secretary to Government,
Finance Department (Budget).*

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

Re-organisation of the Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption Department, and Machinery to deal with the representations to Government.

ORDER No. GAD 43 BAC 59, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH AUGUST 1959
(SHRAVANA 19, SAKA ERA 1881).

At present, a large number of representations received by the Government from the public are referred to the officer concerned for enquiry and report. This procedure results in overcentralisation and clogs the whole Government machinery. Owing to the large number of these representations and the time taken for investigation, the disposal is not as speedy as would be desirable. In order to give quick relief to the aggrieved members of the public, a suitable machinery has to be devised for this purpose.

2. The representations which contain complaints regarding corruption are referred to the Special Officer, Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption, for investigation. Apart from this, the Efficiency Audit Department is also expected to inspect the subordinate offices of the various Departments and to suggest improvements in their method of working.

3. In order to speed up the work in connection with the investigation into the representations from the public and to ensure quick disposal of the allegations about corruption, the Government have decided to re-organise the Department of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption with a decentralised divisional set-up.

4. Henceforth, the Special Officer, Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption, will be called the Director, Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption, and the department as the "Directorate of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption".

5. At the State level, the Directorate of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption will exclusively look after—

- (1) investigation into inefficiency and corruption charges against the Gazetted Officers; [It will also handle cases where Gazetted Officers and non-Gazetted officials are involved together], and
- (2) inspection of the offices of Heads of Departments (excluding the offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts).

6. At present, there is no machinery for the regular inspection of the offices of the Heads of Departments. The Director, Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption, will inspect the offices of the Heads of Departments in a cycle so as to inspect each office at least once in three years. The responsibility for the inspection of the subordinate offices of the various Departments can be properly left to the Heads of Departments themselves.

7. At the Divisional level, every Divisional Commissioner will be given a staff of one Assistant Commissioner and a Deputy Superintendent of Police, assisted by subordinate staff to deal with representations from the public and corruption charges against non-Gazetted officers.

8. The representations received from the public can be broadly divided into the following categories:—

- (a) Corruption charges containing specific allegations;
- (b) Corruption charges made in a vague and in a general manner, but with no specific instances;
- (c) Requests for relief at the hands of Government:
 - (i) where the appropriate Government officer has passed an order and the party is aggrieved;
 - (ii) where the appropriate Government official has not passed orders and the case is delayed;
 - (iii) where requests for facilities are made (e.g., demand to open a new School or a new Road, etc.).

9. The Assistant Commissioner, who will work directly under the Divisional Commissioner, will in respect of (a) above send the case to the Deputy Superintendent of Police for investigation if it relates to a non-Gazetted officer, and to the Director, Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption, if it relates to a Gazetted Officer; in respect of (b) merely file the communication, and in respect of (c) (i) advise the party to appeal to the proper authority (if the order is final, the order must stand and the party will be informed accordingly).

10. Where it is clear from the application or facts ascertained from the applicant that Government cannot grant any relief, e.g., civil disputes, or where Government has already passed final orders or no relief under the rules is permissible, the party will be informed accordingly.

11. In cases where the representation received shows that the individual is not getting relief from the Department concerned, the Assistant Commissioner will further investigate into the matter. It is an essential feature of this scheme that the Assistant Commissioner should meet the officers concerned and settle matters by personal discussion and not by writing notes or letters. The results of such discussions should be recorded by the Assistant Commissioner in writing. Where the Assistant Commissioner finds that he cannot make such progress, he will place the case before the Divisional Commissioner.

12. The Assistant Commissioner should also help persons who approach him and are suffering from a genuine grievance to approach the proper officer.

13. The remaining representations are those which contain requests for facilities. Directions for detailed investigation in such cases do not fit in with the 'Plan' and create a heavy load of work on Departments, particularly like the Public Works Department. The requests should be sent to the Heads of Departments for disposal and could also be processed in the District Development Committees or Block Committees. Only those Schemes which are likely to secure a high priority may be investigated in detail.

14. Government wishes to emphasise that the Assistant Commissioner at the Divisional level will be a Public Relations Officer and will do his utmost to expedite the disposal of delayed cases and redress the grievances from the members of the public. For this purpose, he can fruitfully utilise the monthly Co-ordination Committee meetings held by the Deputy Commissioners every month.

15. The Police staff at the Divisional level, though under the administrative control of the Divisional Commissioner, will, for purposes of technical control, work under the Superintendent of Police in the Directorate of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption at the headquarters at Bangalore.

16. The staff as shown below is sanctioned for the Directorate of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption, for a period of one year in the first instance:—

	State level	Divisional level	Total
(1) Director (Senior I.A.S. Scale) ...	1	...	1
(2) Deputy Director (Rs. 800-40-1,000-50-1,200) ...	1	...	1
(3) Superintendent of Police ...	1	...	1
(4) Deputy Superintendents of Police ...	2	4 (one for each Division)	6
(5) Inspectors (including 1 reserve) ...	8	4 (one for each Division)	12
(6) Sub-Inspectors (including 3 reserve) ...	10	19 (at the rate of one for each District)	29
(7) Head Constables (including 2 reserve) ...	15	23 (at the rate 1 for each Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police)	38
(8) Constables (including 4 reserve) ...	25	27 (at the rate of one for each Dy. S. P., Inspector and Sub-Inspector)	52
(9) Assistant Commissioners ...	1	4 (one for each Division)	5
(10) Auditors ...	5	...	5
(11) Stenographers ...	4	4 (one for each Division)	8
(12) Managers ...	1	...	1
(13) I Division Clerks ...	5	4 (one for each Division)	9
(14) II Division Clerks ...	4	4 (one for each Division)	8
(15) II Grade Typists ...	3	...	3
(16) Attenders ...	2	...	2
(17) Dalayets ...	26	12 (three for each Division)	38

17. The staff mentioned above includes a Reserve at Headquarters under the Director, consisting of one Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables and four Constables, for investigating into the complaints against the offices of the Heads of Departments.

18. Government are pleased to sanction two vans (jeep-station-wagons) for the Department, to assist in the investigation of corruption cases. One of the vans will be in replacement on the existing one, which should be disposed of in accordance with the existing rules.

19. If the officers of the Department of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption have been appointed as Enquiry Officers in any departmental proceedings and the cases have come up to the stage of oral enquiry, they should be continued to be heard and completed by the officers concerned, unless orders to the contrary are communicated by Government.

20. This Order comes into force from the 1st of September 1959.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

K. M. MIRANI,

Deputy Secretary to Government,
General Administration Department
(O. & M. Sec.)